

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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SUNDAY.....AUGUST 8, 1897.

TICKETS TO RICHMOND:

In our columns of to-day the announcement is especially made of the reduced rates for round-trip tickets to this city, from all points on the Southern railway, the Atlantic-Coast Line, and the Seaboard Air-Line and their connections. These roads reach a vast area of territory in the South, where the merchants and manufacturers of Richmond already have a most important trade, though it really ought to be much larger than it is.

The dates fixed for the sale of these tickets—August 12th, 13th, and 14th—are at a time when southern merchants are accustomed to visit northern markets. Thus they familiarize themselves with the condition of business, lay in stocks to the best advantage, and prepare for the trade incident to the maturity and marketing of the crops, which, fortunately, this season give unusual promise.

The advantages which Richmond offers to such buyers are, to some extent, illustrated in the classified list of wholesale dealers and manufacturers appearing upon another page of this issue. The proximity of our market to southern territory, and its splendid facilities and channels of distribution, as well as the relations of good will, confidence, and thorough acquaintance with each other's business methods and requirements, afford the very best basis for the most judicious and profitable dealings. Certainly no pains will be spared by the representatives of our wholesale houses and manufacturing establishments to do everything necessary on their part to lay a broad and deep foundation for the cultivation and perpetuation of these kindly relations. If our friends and customers will, on this occasion, avail themselves of this favorable opportunity to become more intimately acquainted with the resources and advantages of Richmond, it will please us very much, and will, we hope, profit them no little.

Never before in the commercial history of Richmond have such favorable rates—ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP—been named for such a specific purpose from a field so extensive. This concession has been made by the railroads concerned, in response to the unanimous sentiment of the community, voiced by the business-men, their commercial organizations, and the entire press of the city. We are bent upon attracting to Richmond the merchants of the South, with the view of renewing old and making new acquaintances; of cementing existing and establishing additional business relations that may be mutually agreeable and profitable.

The short time between the promulgation of these rates and the date fixed for the sale of the tickets has operated, to some extent, as a limit to the expression of interest, and to the number of invitations extended, which otherwise would have flooded our southern friends. But these doubtless know that the gates of this city are at all times wide open to them. It is, therefore, hoped that the universal desire of our people to welcome as many of them as possible, is well known, and needs neither frequent nor urgent solicitation, and that they will feel assured of the most cordial greeting and the best of treatment from Richmond, not only on this occasion, but at all other times.

Come and see us. You will find the latch-string hanging on the outside of the door. We wish to show you that Richmond is not only important as a historical city, but as a city of busy and enterprising merchants and manufacturers, and as the home of an industrious and thrifty population.

A STATE PRIMARY.

The senatorial primary question is looming up boldly. It is now stated in some of our exchanges that prominent

men will urge the Roanoke convention to endorse the scheme.

After one or two good, strong, rousing speeches are made for a primary, we think there will be a scramble of delegates to "get into the band wagon."

The proposition is a popular one, and is in accord with the public demand that United States senators shall be elected by the people.

If the majority of States adopt the primary election plan as their method of nominating senators, it will not be long before the United States Senate is composed of men who will gladly vote to submit a constitutional amendment making the desired change.

We like the idea of making nominations by means of a primary election, but we think it right and prudent to warn the convention to be careful about the plan.

The project itself is sound and popular; all that is needed to ensure its successful execution is a carefully-drawn plan, legalized by law. And this the Roanoke convention may and should provide for.

WORK FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is from the editorial columns of the Lynchburg News:

The next session of the Virginia Legislature will have much important work to perform. The people of the State have decided against a convention to revise the State Constitution; but it would be a mistake to assume that the present Constitution is satisfactory to the great body of the people. Various causes contributed to the proposition to hold a state convention. The Republican party was opposed to it, and many Democrats, for various reasons, cast their ballots against the measure.

It is generally admitted that our Constitution is defective. The only alternative, then, is for the Legislature to take up the work in the manner prescribed by the present Constitution. Any amendment, to become valid, must be approved by two legislatures, and then submitted to the people for ratification. This is a very slow method of removing abuses and improving our fundamental laws, but it is the only method left, and the Legislature will be expected to appreciate the situation and enter upon the work next winter. Our judicial system needs reform, our criminal expenses must be reduced. The State will soon have to pay a higher rate of interest. The finances of the Commonwealth will not justify the continuance of an expensive system, while neighboring States have shown us that an efficient system can be devised without laying unreasonable burdens on the tax-payers.

Other matters of interest will come before the Legislature. But the reduction of our expenses outweighs them all in importance.

This is a timely and thoughtful presentation of the case.

It is quite certain that when the real estate of the Commonwealth is assessed for taxation in 1900, there will be a great pulling down of values. In 1895 the country districts reported large decreases, but the cities and towns gave increases. Three years hence—unless a great season of prosperity first comes upon the land—town and country alike will cut values largely.

But even were the present values confirmed by the reassessment of 1900, our State would not have revenue enough to pay 3 per cent. interest upon the "Century" bonds and continue all the other charges that now burden our State Treasury. It is apparent, therefore, that the necessity for retrenchment is real and not imaginary.

Cuts will have to be made, not only in the expenses of the administration of criminal justice, but in many other directions. The schools are now getting through the State Treasury, over \$200,000 per annum, and the collegiate institutions about \$250,000. We do not believe any serious attempt to reduce these appropriations will be made, but economies will have to be introduced into every other department.

We agree with the News as to the solemn obligation that rests upon the Legislature to enter heartily upon the work of revising and amending the Constitution. It is a work that must be done. If the Legislature cannot, or will not, do it promptly, then the people will see to it that a constitutional convention is called. Further delay is not to be tolerated.

We know that the Legislature will be sorely pressed for time to do all the things expected of it within a ninety-days' session; but better that an extra session should follow immediately upon the heels of the regular session than that the long-promised constitutional amendments should not be forthcoming.

Public attention seems to be directed solely to the reduction of expenses in our judicial system. That may be a good place to begin the cutting down process, but if we expect to make up our deficiencies from that source alone, we shall be grievously disappointed. It would be beyond the bounds of reason to expect to retrench in that direction to an extent which would put us upon a favorable financial foundation. We shall have to cut not only in that direction, but in every other, nearly.

We expect the Roanoke convention, now soon to assemble, to make an emphatic deliverance upon this subject. Luckily, there will be no contention in the convention over national issues. Time may therefore be given to State questions. And chief of these is that relating to reducing expenses by means of legislative acts and constitutional amendments.

With a suitable plank put into the Roanoke platform, it will only remain for the Democrats of Virginia to bring out their most worthy and sensible citizens and send them to the Legislature. There will be much important work before the Legislature, and we shall need skilled hands to do it promptly and well.

The proposed introduction of the primary election method into Virginia politics, with regard to the choice of United States senators, would certainly not be un-Democratic, and would seem to be the next best thing to an election of the senators by a direct vote of the people. The coming Democratic convention may have to deal with this question.—The Norfolk Ledger.

We see it stated that the question will certainly be brought before the Roanoke convention. If the convention will take care to provide a proper primary election plan, the new method of nominating United States senators will work well, give satisfaction, and strengthen our party in many ways.

It is announced that work on the great New York-New Jersey bridge will soon be commenced. The tunnel under the Hudson between New York and Jersey City is about half completed. The work on the foundations for the new East River bridge at New York is proceeding rapidly.

Copies of the coal-mine uniformity agreement have been mailed to all the leading operators and mine-owners in the Pittsburgh district, and the adoption of the agreement, will, it is thought, put an end to the big strike.

SMASHING THE KHALIFA.

The Queen's speech was the usual colorless deliverance. Among other things she assured "my Lords and Gentlemen" that the cordiality of her relations with the foreign Powers remained unchanged. It is evident that she does not regard the natives on the Afghan border, in South Africa, and on the Upper Nile, as Powers, or else looks upon their performances as little else than shows. With these natives her relations, at present, are anything but cordial, and as for the Upper Nile diversion, it promises to develop into a pretty good-sized entertainment before the curtain goes down.

The Khalifa is said to have gathered a very formidable army at Omdurman, and it is expected that when the Nile expedition reaches the neighborhood of that place, there will be some very bloody fighting. However, there can hardly be a question as to the final outcome. The order to "smash the Khalifa" has been given in earnest, and the expeditionary force is large enough to carry out the order, even were it not the case that the dervishes are no longer the fanatics, and consequently no longer the warriors, they were at the time of the Gordon and the Hicks-Pasha tragedies. There is no concealment of the fact that the policy of "butcher and bolt," as respects the Upper Nile and the Sudan, is a thing of the past, and that the British are determined to make a clean-cut job of the present advance in the matter of reconquering the Sudan.

A signal defeat of the Khalifa at or near Omdurman will mean practically continuous British possession through the Sudan to the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. It will also mean the checking of French moves in the Contingent, from both the east and the west, and after the Sudan shall have been pacified, the clashing of British hands from the north and from the south, and the realization of the Rhodesian dream.

In other words, the "smashing of the Khalifa" will ensure the ultimate establishment of British domination over a territorial sweep from Alexandria to Cape Town.

HUNTER MONUMENT.

The movement to erect a monument to Hon. R. M. T. Hunter has been revived through articles in the Tidewater Democrat and the Irvington Citizen, and the efforts of Judge T. R. B. Wright. In 1892 the Hunter Monument Association was chartered by the General Assembly of Virginia, the object of the association being to transfer the remains of Mr. Hunter to Hollywood Cemetery, and erect over them an appropriate memorial. It was the sense of the corporators that this memorial should take the form of a simple but massive sarcophagus, that being most suggestive of Mr. Hunter's life and character. The Richmond officers and the association went so far, we think, as to have designs for the monument submitted, and by giving to the depressed condition of business and the fact that subscriptions were being solicited for several other monuments, it was decided to postpone pressing the movement to a more auspicious time.

Judge Wright, who was one of the leading spirits in the movement when it was first started, thinks the occasion is ripe for taking up the matter again, and in a letter to the Tidewater Democrat, says the association is determined to perform its sacred task, and will prosecute it with system and vigor. Certainly, it is to be hoped that the duty of honoring by a lasting memorial one who proved so great in civic life as did Mr. Hunter will not longer be neglected. Such a monument as the association has always had in view would be comparatively inexpensive, and the necessary funds for its erection and the transfer of Mr. Hunter's remains to Hollywood ought now to be raised without much difficulty.

The New York Journal of Commerce is very much exercised over the movement in Gotham to form a milk trust. Unless New York milk is very much maligned, we should imagine that New Yorkers would welcome a milk trust, provided it would insure milk that could be trusted. Since we come to think of it, however, a milk trust would be subjected to unusual temptation to water its stock, in which event many small holders would suffer.

The proposed duel between Prince Henri d'Orleans and General Albertone has been sufficiently advertised to ensure the intervention of the police—that is, if the police take the modern Southern European duel seriously.

The merging of the dental associations that took place at Old Point last week means "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

And now oil is discovered in Alaska. Would it were to smooth the way for the gold-digger!

It is asked, why go to Alaska when there is money in ice here at home?

The "Also rans" are in the majority at Philadelphia, too.

Where He Got 'Em.

When Mr. Swig from angling came With bated breath and soggy frame, And certain tremulousness of nerves, His good wife called the doctor in. And said, "My husband says he's been A-fishing in old Brown's preserves."

"Indeed," the doctor said, and while He turned away to hide a smile, "That gave reflection of his whim; He muttered, mixing certain drachms, 'Was there no doubt he got the jams, Whose prior designation's 'Jim.'"

Growing Modest.

I once possessed an all-pervading avaricious bent, To me there was no real goal of glory This side of owning Mother Earth; but now I'd be content With one square-mile of Klondike territory.

Sure to Follow.

Well, Doctor, I judge from the length of time you've been going to see him, and the frequent calls you have made, that old Pincher is very sick.

He is, indeed, sir; a very sick man. What seems to be the matter with him?

Oh, it would be difficult to say. He has had a complication of troubles.

Yes? Well, I'm willing to wager that that's exactly what you'll have when you come to collect your bill.

Corrected Her.

Wife: Well, I went to see the doctor this morning, and he told me that I was afflicted with gastritis. I wanted to ask him what gastritis was, but didn't like

to show my ignorance. It's an affection of the liver, isn't it?

Husband: The liver, eh? Ha, ha! That's pretty good. Why, the name gives it away; it's an affection of the lights, of course.

Not in His Prescriptions.

Ah, good morning, Pat! How has your father been since I saw you last? Niver a change, nor, He do be loom-ber'n' aroun' wid the same old complaint he'd had these five years. Does the doctor give him any hope? Divil a bit, nor! An' he jabbers, of be-lieve that's about the onny 'ting he hasn't give 'im.

Boyhood Ambition.

Dad, I wish I came of a distinguished family, like Bob Hill, so's I could have something to boast about. A distinguished family like Bob Hill's, eh? In what way was his parents distinguished? Why, his mother was a fat woman in a museum, and his father was swallowed by an alligator.

Future Health Assured.

Cockney: 'Accordin' to my way or thinkin', you can't 'ave good 'ealth without good 'eatin'.

Native: You have then, a sublime assurance of good health in the future.

"Look at this," remarked Witticus, with a momentary side glance from the news column, "the times have made funds so short that some of the railroads are advertising for men to match. Here's one that wants a 'few yard men.'"

The red man has always been willing to bury the hatchet, but he has generally insisted on having a white man's head to bury it in.

To make progress in the untrodden fields of human infirmity, it is necessary to have the assistance of a pathologist.

It seems to me to meet to the provisions of a yacht race that there should be a stake-boat.

It is a difficult thing for the next of kin to make light of runaway matches.

In driving a bargain, you want to be sure that you are on the road to success.

RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, chapped nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, scaly skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching scalp, all yield quickly to warm baths with CURICURA, and gentle anointing with CURICURA ointment, the great skin cure.

Is sold throughout the world. PUTTENDEN AND CRENSHAW, Sole Props., Boston. "How to Produce Red, White Hands," free.

ITING HUMORS. Indolently relieved by CURICURA.

MUNYON. Thousands are annually cured by Pro. Munyon through correspondence who cannot come to his office. If you are in doubt about your disease, write direct to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for free medical advice. MAN-MAIL your Remedies for sale at all druggists. Mostly 25 cents. -Je 30-W.F.8&9m

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Immediately on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway; elevation, 2,300 feet; handsome new hotel, new furniture, six varieties of mineral waters, table first class, rates very low, open JUNE 24 to OCTOBER 15th. Write for terms and catalogue. Address: J. H. HARRIS, at 21-Su, F.8&9m

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Watkins, Schuyler County, N. Y. New School Lake water-cure. Mountain air; railroads; 1,600 feet above sea; no mosquitoes; pure water; sanitary plumbing; entirely new management; splendid fishing; no acres, including prices; special rates for excursion parties. J. R. KEE-NAH, formerly Hotel Chamberlain, manager. Address W. E. ROBINSON, Glen Mount, N. Y. au 4-6t

STOCKTON HOTEL.

Directly Facing the Ocean.

Unsurpassed for grandeur of proportions and elegance of appointments. One third of a mile of spacious porch. Suites with private bath. Booklets and rates on application. HORACE A. FRAZER, Proprietor. at 27-4t

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

High altitude, purest mountain air, exempt from malaria, epidemics, and annoying insects; climate cool, invigorating, and delightful; company large, select, and entertaining; amusements varied. Taken as a whole, making it one of the most delightful resorts. Send for illustrated catalogue giving our extremely low rates. JAMES A. FRAZER, Managing Receiver. at 27-2m

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BATH COUNTY, VA.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

2,200 FEET ELEVATION.

"The New Homestead," with all modern conveniences, including private baths, together with the bath-house. Open the year around. Perfectly comfortable. Wonderful scenery, and nervous troubles, rheumatism, and other ailments. Amusements and sports. Riding and driving parties daily. Tennis, croquet, golf, croquet, lawn tennis, pool, and billiards; fishing, and hunting. For winter rates and accommodations, apply to FRED. STERRY, Manager. Hot Springs, Va. at 21-Su & F.8&9m

Make the best of the few days of Closing Stock of all

that are on hand. Your own prices for what is left. Some

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF

Clothing and Furnishings

For Men and Boys in the Store.

Occupied by

A. GREENTREE.

The following are a few to show how they will be disposed of:

Men's Suits, were bought to be sold for \$9, will be sold for \$2.50.

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Men's Suits, were bought to be sold for \$9, will be sold for \$2.50.

Children's Suits, were bought to be sold for \$1.75, will be sold for \$1.25.

Children's Suits, were bought to be sold for \$1.75, will be sold for \$1.25.

Men's Pants, were bought to be sold for \$1.50, will be sold for 85c.

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